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BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

[From the New York Independent.]

LAUS DEO!

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery in the United States.

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun,
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel,
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial-hour of crime.
Loud and long, that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear
Of Eternity and Time!

Let us kneel:
God's own voice is in that peal,
And this spot is holy ground.
Lord forgive us! What are we
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard the sound?

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake He has spoken:
He has smitten with His thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long
Lift the old exulting song,
Sing with Miriam by the sea:
He has cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown;
He has triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare
In our agony of prayer
Ask for more than he has done?
When was ever His right hand
Over any time or land
Stretched as now beneath the sun!

How they pale,
Ancient myth, and song, and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nation that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!

Miscellaneous.

Hopes of Democratic Managers

How aptly the poet's aphorism that "hope springs eternal in the human breast" is illustrated by the sanguine expectations of some political partisans. Only a day or two ago a leading journal of the party calling itself Democratic declared to its readers that that prospective organization would rise again at a convenient time and assume the reins of government—nay, that only four years should elapse ere that auspicious era would dawn upon our vision. Such is the flattering unction applied to Democratic wounds, that vitality may not quite expire, and that all the faithful may arise at the opportune juncture to follow the beck of their virtuous leaders. That is to say, the party that has just been beaten by a majority of four hundred thousand votes, having regularly retrograded in the public estimation through many preceding months, is all at once to rise from its depression and regain the popular affection, without having displayed an emotion of patriotism or performed a meritorious action. Verily, the faith which can compass in imagination such possibilities as these must have been inspired by opium or alcohol. Anaschar was a logical reasoner in the comparison, and was not more deceived in his musing dreams than these false prophets of the defunct Democracy. But as a visionary crockery dealer awaked from his delusion when he had kicked his wares into fragments, so will the leaders of this defeated party when next they have an opportunity of measuring its strength.

The Democratic party, in its best estate, when its leaders were respectable in character and talent, never performed its duty to this nation. It kept itself in power by professions of attachment to a true and noble principle—namely, the political equality of all men, but was indifferent or hostile to vital measures affecting that principle, favoring and upholding notions of State sovereignty which rendered easy the erection of little oligarchies, with odious restrictions of the right of suffrage and a defiant attitude towards the general government which should have guaranteed to every State a republican form of government. In the same spirit did this unfaithful party, whilst ever declaiming loudly its peculiar devotion to the Constitution, allow that charter of our nationality to be grossly violated, whenever a slave State found it convenient to push it aside or trample on it. Thus was Georgia allowed to wrest from the Cherokees their reserved land, and to defy the Supreme Court when it ordered restitution. Even the Democratic boast that the nullification of our revenue laws by South Carolina was properly rebuked and checked, was but a hollow pretence—the truculent oligarchy was bribed to remain in the Union by a change in our tariff which brought ruin on thousands of northern manufactories.

We need not recount how through many weary years this base subserviency to slavery was manifested in a hundred kindred acts of omission or commission, until impunity for minor crimes at length engendered the present rebellion. Then was the opportunity for this Democratic party to redeem all former errors, and rally in the grand endeavor to resist the mighty treason. We freely acknowledge that many thousands did so—but alas, it was only by abandoning their party organization, and uniting themselves with the Republican party.—The party, as a party, was derelict in the perilous hour, and forfeited its claims to the public confidence. Hence its repudiation by the people in the recent Presidential election.

The Democrats had always been truculent to foreign nations, and on several occasions had lowered the national dignity by assuming ground and then abandoning it. So did they bungle in the Oregon difficulty, and a similar fiasco was likely to attend their management of the Vancouver controversy. Yet when the arrogant southern traitors advanced to assail the national unity, threatening subjugation to the north, and social disorganization in every part of these free communities, these warlike Democrats, so valiant when the enemy was three thousand miles away, held back from the combat, and advised an ignominious surrender. They still hold that unpatriotic attitude, and still continue to embarrass the administration by factious opposition. Therefore have the people condemned them, and therefore is it unlikely that the sentence will be revoked.

There would seem to be no terms, however disadvantageous or fatal to our national welfare, which would not be acceptable to the Democratic party managers, if only they could procure a reunion which would bring them into power. Slavery seems weak almost to extinction through the mere dislocations of war. Yet these partisans would stop the war, and confer upon the expiring institution renewed vitality, knowing it would vex us through all future time, but hoping that meanwhile the Democrats might profit by political alliance with slaveholders. For this they would embrace the most degraded or the most desperate policy. Provided only that slavery could be preserved as a cement of future political affiliation, these leaders would bring back upon us the woful times when bullies and assassins were rampant in the national capital, and flourished their bowie-knives and pistols in the face of every outspoken freeman. That they shall have no opportunity of bringing back upon us those days of misery and infamy seems the inflexible determination of the American people. That they will recede from this firm resolve, and entrust their welfare and character to the keeping of such unfaithful custodians as now manipulate the Democratic party, seems an hypothesis too monstrous and improbable to receive acceptance in any reasonable mind.—*North American.*

Private Letter from Gen. Lee.

The original of the follwing private letter from General Lee to his son was found at Arlington House, and is interesting as illustrating a phase in his character:

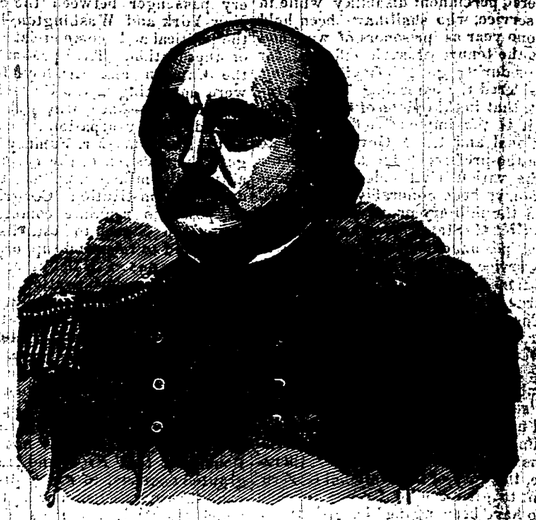
ARLINGTON HOUSE,
April 5, 1852.

MY DEAR SON: I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico.—My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26, 27, and 28. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.—Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which bears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face, and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, who said, that if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place, doing his duty, and, therefore, moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its duty. There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE.

To G. W. CUSTIS LEE.



Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Mr. Nasby Renounces Slavery.

SAINT'S REST, (wich is in the Stait uv Noo Jersey,) Jan 15, 1865.

"The wagis uv sin is deth." Sich is the substance uv a passidge uv Skripter, wich, sense my exile 2 this lonely shoar hez bin my solis. How troo the remark! how feerfly hez it bin reclized!

The inshent Dimocrisy ownd this Guverment, and mite hev had it to day. But then they wuz a rychus set. They wuzn't dissipatid. They didn't run after harlots. Jaxen, and Benton, and Silas Write and sich men, who wuz men, kept us strate. But wen they went to their respective rewards, another class uv men okkepied us. Jim Bookannon and Jeff. Davis took hold uv the Dimocratic kite, and tore off its time-honored tale, Ekal Rites, and substitootid Slavery. The result is before the world. Dimocrisy is in the mud, and the Ablishnists hev the Post orfisis. Alars!

In the olden times we used 2 heer this song:

"Hoo the car uv emansipashen
Is rollin grandly thro the nashen."

I've seen that car. It's on 2 wheels and carries balls from 6 to 500 pounds in wate. Sherman rode it in 2 Savanner tother day.

The harder the work yoo do fer the devil, the moar deth yoo git fer wagis. We labord fathefully in the servis uv slavery. We dismist our conshenses, went back on our recurd, swore black wuz white and vicy versy, even goin so fur ez to go in 2 two wars to perpetoonate it. What is the result?

Linkin hez abolisht it by proclamashen. His bloo-koted hirelins hev abolisht it, niggers and all, wherever they hev gone, and they hev made sum raythur extensive toors. And finelly the Confedrasy, wich wuz institooted to preserve it, is perposin to throw it overbord ez the price uv recognishen, and this they do without stoppin 2 inquire wat is bekum uv us northern Dimocrats who hev tied ourselves to it.

So reckless salers fling overbord a priccless cargo to save a worthless bulk. So Joner wus histed in 2 the bilin waves 2 save a set uv mariners who wus not profits. Wood, o wood that I, like him, cood be gobbled by some frondly whale, who wood, in doo time, vomit me out on dri land.

Ez for me, I'm dun. I'm a auntyslavery man frum this time out! My conshence won't allow me to support it no longer, and besides it don't pay. Ez the sole servivin leader uv the Dimocrisy, I shel immejitly ishoo a serkler, instructin uv em to make this change uv front.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

THE sun rises and sets at the same moment for all, and each may dare to follow it, and draw it to himself, as though it shone for him alone, and made alone his joy or his sorrow.

General Grant.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in referring to the letter written by Gen. Grant to the Sherman Testimonial Committee, wherein he declares that "the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals," says:

One of the most marked qualities of General Grant, as it seems to us, and certainly one of the most important for an officer in his station, is his entire superiority to all personal jealousy and his freedom from prejudices which have been the bane of the army. Gen. Grant never finds a subordinate climbing up too fast into popular favor, and is never anxious lest his own popularity or fame suffer be overshadowed. He selects for high command the men whom he judges best fitted for the service, and when they succeed in their place as Sheridan did in the Valley, or when they even rise to such distinction as to seem almost to stand independent of his influence, no narrow jealousy cools his joy at the advancement of the great cause. He can rejoice at the rising star of a brother, even as he feels no impulse, when he has built a reputation up, to straightway set about undermining it.

This is one of the virtues which every man is ashamed not to exhibit, but it is also not one of the most common. Outside of the military profession it is not met so frequently as to lose its attractions by familiarity; while in that profession the effects of its absence have been so papable that it is a noteworthy thing when we have a General-in-Chief who exhibits it in full beauty. Indeed, couple this generous appreciation of merit and freedom from jealousy with good judgment as to men and ability to assign them wisely each to his separate task, and we have some of the chief qualifications which are wanted for the duties of that office, as may be seen by the experience of the last year, when we have gained on all parts of the field important successes, in consequence of the judicious selection of officers for important commands and the thorough harmony of feeling and co-operation between them and their chief.

We must add to this that, as a development of the same quality in another direction, Gen. Grant appears to have shown nothing of the "West-Point feeling" or the anti-West Point feeling, which has led to such bitter and disastrous feuds. When a good man for the work is found, he takes him; and it matters little whether West Point did or did not give to the officer the rudiments of his military education, except as his real capacity for service may have been increased by early training. There has been some attempt to lay Gen. Butler's removal to the score of "West Point jealousy;" but the unfounded charge has its sufficient answer in the fact that Gen. Terry, who did the work from which the relieved officer had recoiled, is himself a volunteer officer, who owes his distinction not to a connection with any favorite school, but to his own gallantry, skill, and thorough self education in his present profession.

LONG ISLAND PEAT.—While coal and other kinds of fuel are so high, it is well to know that there are in Long Island stores of peat which are but slightly used. In the revolution, when wool was becoming scarce at Newton the British troops availed themselves of the beds of peat at Train's Meadow, of which they excavated great quantities. It has since been at times brought to the Brooklyn market. Burnt in open fire places it makes a very hot and enduring fire. On Block Island no other fuel is found or used. In Minnesota there are also extensive regions, which but for peat, would be void of fuel.

☞ An editor, having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a shilling in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

Stephen Girard.

The *North American Review* for January says: Within the memory of many persons still alive, "old Girard," as the famous banker was usually styled, a short, stout, brisk old gentleman, used to walk, in his swift, awkward way, the streets of the lower part of Philadelphia. Though everywhere about him indicated that he had very little in common with his fellow-citizens, he was the marked man of the city for more than a generation.—His aspect was rather insignificant and quite unprepossessing. His dress was old fashioned and shabby; and he wore the pig-tail, the white neck-cloth, the wide brimmed hat, and the large skirted coat of the last century. He was blind in one eye; the other, though his burly eyebrows gave some character to his countenance, was curiously devoid of expression. He had also the absent look of a man who either had no thoughts or was absorbed in thought; and he shuffled along on his enormous feet, looking neither to the right nor the left. There was always a certain look of the old mariner about him, though he had been fifty years an inhabitant of the town. When he rode it was in the plainest, least comfortable gig in Philadelphia, drawn by an ancient and ill-formed horse, driven always by the master's own hand at a good pace. He chose still to live where he had lived for fifty years in Water street, close to the wharves, in a small inconvenient house darkened by tall store houses, amid the bustle, the noise, and the odors of commerce.

His sole pleasure was to visit, once a day, a little farm which he possessed a few miles out of town, where he was wont to take off his coat, and roll up his shirt-sleeves, and personally labor in the field and in the barn, hoeing corn, pruning trees, tossing hay, and not disdaining even to assist in butchering animals which he raised in market. It was no mere ornamental or experimental farm. He made it pay. All of his produce was carefully, nay scrupulously husbanded, sold, recorded and accounted for. He loved his grapes, his plums, his pigs, and especially his rare breed of canary birds that the people of Philadelphia had the full benefit of their increase—at the highest market rates. Many feared, many envied, but none loved this singular and lonely old man. If there was among the very few who habitually conversed with him, there was confidence, and he was a man of such abounding charity that, like Uncle Toby, if he had heard that the Devil was hopelessly damned, would have said, "I am sorry for it." Never was a person more destitute than Girard of the qualities which win the affection of others. His temper was violent, his presence for bidding, his usual manner ungracious, his will inflexible, his heart untender, his imagination dead. He was odious to many of his fellow citizens, who considered him the hardest and meanest of men. He had lived among them for a half a century, but he was no more a Philadelphian in 1830 that in 1776. He still spoke with a French accent, and accompanied with his words a French shrug and gesticulation. Surrounded with Christian churches which he had helped to build, he remained a study unbeliever and possessed the complete works of only one man, Voltaire.

He made it a duty to labor on Sunday, as a good example to others. He made no secret of the fact that he considered the idleness of Sunday an injury to the people, moral and ecomical. He would have opened his bank on Sunday if any one would have come to it. For his part, he required no rest and would have none. He never traveled. He never attended public assemblies or amusements. He had no affections to gratify, no friends to visit, no curiosity to appease, no taste to indulge. What he once said of himself appeared to be true, that he rose in the morning with but a single object, and that was to labor so hard all day as to be able to sleep all night. The world was absolutely nothing to him but a working place. He scorned and scouted the idea that old men should cease to labor, and to spend the evening of their days in tranquility. "No," he would say, "labor is the price of life, its happiness, its everything; to rest is rust; every man should labor to the last hour of his ability" Such was Stephen Girard.

This is an unpleasing picture of a citizen of polite and amiable Philadelphia. It was indeed a grim and dreary world, wherein should prevail the principles of Girard. But see what this man has done for the city that loved him not! Vast and imposing structures rise on the banks of the Schuylkill, wherein this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained and taught, upon the income of the enormous estate which he won by this entire consecration in the work of accumulating property. In the ample grounds of Girard College, looking up at its five missive marble edifices, strolling in its shady walks, or by its verdant playgrounds, or listening to the cheerful cries of the boys at play, the most pathetic and imaginative of men must pause before censuring the sterlile and unlovely life of its founder. And if he could inquire closely into the character and career of the man who willed this great institution into being, he would, perhaps, be willing to admit that there was room in the world for one Girard, though it were a pity they should ever be another.

Religious.

The God of Books.

May we venture to affirm of the Scriptures that "*they* do contain a progeny of life in them to be as active as that Infinite Spirit in whose progeny they are? That they do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that intellect Divine that bred them! It were indeed much to say; but who shall gainsay it? The Bible, sings an old Christian poet,

"It is the Book of God! What if I should
Say God of Books?
Let him that looks
At that expression as too bold;
His thoughts in silence smother,
Till he find such another."—HERBERT.

Yes, it is the God of Books! For it is the word, the utterance direct, the personal unfolding and self communication of the Infinite Mind; and, as such, above the ministry and above the Church, immeasurable and forever above them, not only as the sole standard of religious truth, but as the ultimate source of all religious motive, and the medium of all divine and saving influences on the fallen souls of men. Theopneust—God inbreathed, God animated, God pervaded—every sentence radiant with his wisdom, and palpitating with his love. Oh, who can measure the power of such a book?

I see the dark idolater, away off in the depths of his own benighted land, seated beneath the shadows of some templed grove, or by the side of some hallowed stream, whose gliding waters image the flow of his own unresisting thoughts. A copy of these strange Scriptures have made their way to his hands, and there he sits and reads them. Hour after, day after day, I see him sit and read and ponder. As I contemplate him thus engaged, my heart swells with unutterable emotions and with a lively hope. God is talking with him. In that little book, as in an ante chamber of the skies, he meets the King of kings, who, with an unveiled face, reveals to him His glory and His grace; shows him the path of life; teaches and warns, and wooes him from the ways of iniquity to the wisdom of the just. Oh, who shall tell how often God is indeed present at such interviews in the highest sense—present in the person and with the power of his Holy Spirit to work by the word that sovereign change on the soul whose fruit shall be holiness unto eternal life?

The Schoolmaster's Wife.

The "Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster" contains a tribute to a departed one, the truths of which comes direct from the heart and which for simple, unaffected tenderness is not surpassed by anything we remember having read:

Once upon a time, reader, a long long while ago, I knew a schoolmaster; and the schoolmaster had a wife; and she was young and fair, and learned; like that princess pupil of old Ascham, fair and learned as Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother. And her voice was ever soft, gentle and low, reckon an excellent thing in woman. And her fingers were quick at needle work, and nimble in all a housewife's cunning. And she could draw sweet music from the ivory board, and sweeter, stranger music from the chill life of her schoolmaster husband. And she was slow of heart to understand mischief, but her feet ran swift to do good. And she was simple with the simplicity of girlhood, and wise with the wisdom that cometh only of the Lord—cometh only to the children of the Kingdom. And her sweet young life was as a morning hymn, sung by child voices to rich organ music.—Time shall throw his dart at death ere death has slain such another. For she died, reader, a long, long while ago. And I stood once by her grave—her green grave—not far from dear Dunedin. Died, reader, for all she was so fair, and learned, and simple, and good. And I am told it made a great difference in that schoolmaster.

Re-union of the Presbyterian Churches.

In an editorial of the *Observer*, on a reunion of the Presbyterian Churches, reference is made to the decided advocacy of the Princeton *Review* in favor of the movement. In the last number of the Quarterly, an elaborate and impressive argument and appeal in behalf of union among all who hold substantially to the same symbols of faith and doctrine are set forth in strong language. We have not seen, says the *Observer*, the evils of separation so vividly exhibited, nor the arguments for union so ably stated nor the objections to union so clearly and effectually answered, as in the article in question. The *Observer* suggests the following plan: That at the next meetings of the several General Assemblies and General Synods of the denominations desirious of forming a union, a committee be appointed by each, ministers and elders in equal numbers; that these committees be directed to meet together, for conference, in some city where the members could be easily entertained by the churches in their several connections; and that they take time to devise and arrange the details of a plan for a more perfect union of all who hold to the same doctrine and order, the plan to be submitted to the several bodies appointing the committees, for their adoption or rejection.

Agricultural.

Bone Manure.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, residing in Pennsylvania, furnishes that paper with the result of a series of experiments made by himself and his neighbors with this kind of manure:

Some of us have been experimenting with bone to some extent for a number of years, and each year but adds to our confidence in its efficacy as a manure. Our land has been long farmed, and as a rule much of the grain produced has been sold off the premises, and although in many instances lime is regularly applied, yet the yield of our crops is often very unsatisfactory, and especially is this the case with grass. Farmers, or some of them, complain that timothy does not take well with them, and discussions are had as to the best manner of sowing the seed, whether by the drill, before the drill, or after the drill, in the Fall or in the Spring. But when we apply a dressing of pure home-made bone phosphate, we find it does not matter how it is sown; it grows equally well sown any of those ways. Our land was too poor to grow timothy.

Another fact is also beginning to be apparent, and that is, we must not follow the homeopathic practice in the application of bone; for however successful it may be in treating the maladies of the human subject, it is not good when applied to the ills of soil. We used to dribble on two or three hundred pounds per acre, and although the effects were good, it was not sufficient to encourage much outlay for bone and acid. Subsequently the dose was increased, and so far the profit has been proportional to the expense. How far this proportion will be maintained it is hard to tell; but I have applied this Fall one-half ton to the acre on my wheat, in full confidence that I shall be richly paid for the outlay. I expect a good crop of wheat, and heavy grass after it, and if a farmer can have good crops of grass, he can have everything else.

I know one instance near by, where some eight or ten years ago a half ton of pure home-made bone phosphate mixed with a portion of guano, was applied to the acre, on a very poor, stony, clay soil, on which nothing would grow, and the result was a heavy crop of wheat, and heavy crops of grass succeeding it, and the field is now covered by a very closely set, compact sod, that affords every year an abundance of pasture. Such an application, with accompanying judicious treatment, constitutes a permanent improvement. I prefer the phosphate to the raw bone, on account of its more immediate action; and I prefer making it to buying ready made, because, aside from the certainty of getting a pure article when made at home, it is important in order to secure its best effects, that it be applied before fermentation sets in, which is very destructive to the organic matter which the mixture contains.

Short Hints.

Grafts should be carefully inspected and whatever needed rewaxed. Owing to the growth of the tree and the action of the sun and wind, grafts which may have been waxed with the utmost care will sometimes require a second application.

Budding, a very simple process when once understood, and which is very easy to understand, must be attended to in June and July. Cherries, especially, are much more successfully budded than grafted; but all other fruits can be propagated in this way.

Keep your strawberry beds thoroughly free from grass and weeds of all kinds. Now is the time to mulch the beds, in order that you may have clean fruit. Spent tan is very good, but straw cut six or eight inches in length, is excellent. It should be carefully placed about the vines with the hand.

Asparagus beds are more benefitted by a dose of salt, (the commonest kind will answer, or even meat pickel,) than any other application. But it kills everything else. Young asparagus beds should never be salted even in the slightest degree. Salt, strange to say, on young beds is almost certain destruction.

WHAT IS A COMPOST.—This name is properly applied to any manure made by mixing various substances of fertilizing value, so that by their action upon one another, or by the effect of the mixture, their joint value is enhanced. Thus when we mix a bushel or two of lime slacked with brine, or of ashes with a load of muck, the result is a compost worth more to the soil than both applied separately. So when we take bone dust, hen manure and leached ashes or plaster, in judicious proportions, we make a compost which is good for manuring corn in the hill, for topdressing for grass, &c., and so composed or composted as to be more conveniently handled, and worth more than if separate. Compost does not mean anything in particular, but all compound manures in general which our farmers make.

☞ The best kind of agricultural fairs—farmers' daughters.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 22nd, 1865.

The Evacuation of Charleston.

We have the glorious news of the capture of Columbia, the Capitol of South Carolina, and the evacuation of Charleston by the rebels, and its occupation by our troops. The old flag now waves over the city of Charleston, the hot bed of secession and treason. This is glorious news, and we congratulate our readers and the country on this auspicious event. Rebellion is fast "playing out," and, as Sec. Stanton says, the spring campaign will terminate the war, and give Union and peace to the country. Thank God, the end is near.

Major R. I. Dodge.

Both Houses of the Legislature, last week, by an almost unanimous vote, recommended the removal of Major Dodge, Provost Marshal of this State. The immediate cause of this petition of the Legislature for his removal, was his neglect and cruel treatment of the soldiers in Camp Curtin. The joint committee appointed by the two Houses reported that the soldiers in camp were in a suffering condition, without shelter or sufficient clothing to protect them from the inclement weather; that Dodge, who commands the Camp, had not visited it for months, and refused, when applied to by officers and men in camp and by the Executive and subordinate officers of the State Government, to relieve the actual wants of the men. During the bitter cold weather of the past two months, many of the men have been without shelter and those forwarded there from other parts of the State, found not only no preparation made to receive them, but the commander careless and unwilling to supply them either with food or shelter. We have previous knowledge of this man Dodge, and had long since become satisfied that he lacked every element of a gentleman, that he was a contemptable, unfeeling brute, and recent developments only confirms that belief. In all our dealings with men we never saw a man so totally destitute of all good qualities as this same Dodge. The officers at Camp Curtin, in the winter of '61 and '62, were so outraged at his ungentlemanly conduct and brute like manner, that they talked seriously of fitting a rope to his neck and swinging him up to the branch of some inviting tree, to vibrate at pleasure betwixt earth and Heaven, until his companions and fellow conspirators had shared the same fate. Had they done so the world would have been relieved of an inhuman monster, the country of a traitor, and the army of a coward. A North Carolinian by birth, we always believed he sympathized with rebellion, and that he would have joined the rebels had it not been for his cowardice. He takes precious good care to keep out of the army, filling some post of safety. The soldiers have suffered long enough, and the country been outraged long enough by his cruel treatment of her brave defenders. We hope he may be removed, and other compelled to join his regiment or be dismissed from the army. The man who would treat our soldiers as he has done, deserves to be disgraced and held up to public scorn and contempt. We cannot better express our opinion of this brute Dodge than by saying we believe he is to our sex what Sue Mundy is to the other. We thank the Legislature for their prompt action, and trust the Government will be equally prompt in complying with its petition.

The Veterans' Bounty.

We received the following letter from a soldier well known in this community, which we publish, with our answer, for the information of others.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG,
Feb. 4th, 1865.

ED. ARGUS: Would you be kind enough to state, through the columns of your paper, why it is that the veterans who re-enlisted, and were credited to Beaver, have not received their local bounty, as those credited to other places have been paid, some of them long since. A comrade and myself, belonging to the same regiment, re-enlisted about the time of the draft for five hundred thousand men, and credited ourselves to Beaver, with the expectation of getting a local bounty.—We understand Beaver has escaped draft twice through the veterans credited to it. We heard from home about two months since that the tax was levied, and we would get paid. The last letter we got stated some persons were resisting the collection of the taxes, and we would not get our money for some time. We want you to publish the names of the copperhead traitors who refuse to pay their tax that we should get our bounty. We have been out four years fighting for the country, and yet these cowards, who stay at home, refuse to give us what is justly due us. Just give us the names, and wait until we get home, and they will get their dues. Our families need this bounty, and we have been expecting it for a long time. Y.

In answer to the above inquiries we can only say the Board of School Directors levied the tax to pay these veterans about two months since, and we supposed, until we received this, that the money was all collected and ready for them. We learn, however, that a part yet remains uncollected, and that some refuse to pay. What their reasons are we know not; but presume they are good, as they are of both parties, and it cannot therefore be politics. The money, we have no doubt, will be collected, and the veterans paid soon. It is right they should have their money Beaver has been saved from draft twice by her credits, and while other townships were paying five and six hundred dollars for volunteers for one year, we got ours for two hundred and fifty dollars for three years. The tax levied is but a tithe of what might have been under the law. The men who have borne the burden and heat of the day should not be deprived of what is justly due them. It would be a burning shame and disgrace to refuse to pay them.—We will not give the names of those who have not paid, knowing they will do so; suffice it to say some of them are intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, and we have no doubt their reasons for not paying heretofore are justifiable and good.

There was a special law passed, giving the School Directors the right to levy a tax to pay all subscriptions made by individuals, to fill our quota under the first calls. The Directors did not do this, only levying sufficient to pay our veterans and pay a note of two thousand dollars given by Mr. Quay to raise money to fill the second call of two hundred thousand men. Of course Mr. Quay and the veterans should be paid, and it was for this purpose the tax was levied. There can be no difficulty, we think, as the law is plain, and the Courts have already decided every question in its favor. If there is any difficulty, the Legislature should be asked to remedy it, and we have no doubt they will. The complaints of our correspondent are perfectly right. We sincerely trust Beaver will not disgrace itself by longer refusing to pay her gallant veterans.

Death of Samuel A. Power.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Samuel A. Power, Esq., which took place at the residence of his father, Hon. T. J. Power, in the borough of Rochester, on the morning of the 15th inst. He died of consumption, after a lingering illness of many months. No young man in this county was better known or more highly esteemed, and his untimely death will be universally regretted. It was our privilege to be intimately acquainted with him, and we can honestly say that the better he was known, the more he was admired and loved. His pleasant, cheerful winning manner, frankness, honesty, and especially his kindness of heart, endeared him to hosts of friends, and commanded respect and esteem of all who knew him. His kind-heartedness was proverbial, and in all our intercourse with young men we never met one who so really took so much delight in doing a favor. In all the relations of life, as a son, a husband, and a brother, he was a model. A useful citizen, an unselfish patriot, with remarkable business capacity, and great energy, his loss is indeed to be regretted. He studied law with the late Col. B. P. Roberts, and was admitted to the Bar in the summer of 1860. Shortly after his admission, he was appointed assistant Clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he remained two years. He was afterwards appointed to a Clerkship in the Office of Major Dodge, at Harrisburg, which he retained until his failing health compelled him to resign it and return home. He was a very successful financeer, and accumulated a handsome fortune. No man of his energy and tact could fail at anything they undertook, and his success was the natural consequent of his labors. His wife died about two years since, and he left surviving him but one child, a boy of five or six years of age. He died in the faith of the gospel, relying alone upon the Savior's atonement, and death to him, was but a passage to a better world. Both in his life and in his death he left an example worth our emulation. "Life's fitful fever is over and he sleeps his last long sleep," knowing nothing of our grief, and undisturbed by our lamentations; yet we will ever treasure his virtues in our memory and delight to speak of his worth. We cannot refrain expressing regret that one so young and promising should be cut off; yet perhaps, as Tennyson says,

"But Death returns an answer sweet,
My sudden feast was sudden gain,
And gave all ripeness to the grain,
It might have drawn from after heat."

Gen. Grant says that with reinforcements of 100,000 men he would use up the rebel armies in three months.

CHARLESTON OURS!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, dated Feb. 18, via Fortress Monroe:

To Hon. G. Welles—Sir: Charleston was abandoned this forenoon by the rebels. I am now on my way to the city. JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 16.

The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in half of the threats, emenating from the State Capital, must end in the separation of North Carolina from the Confederacy soon after Wilmington is garrisoned, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority of whom, says a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union even with emancipation.

Sherman's movements are regarded with much alarm by the rebel papers of this State.

The Raleigh *Standard* and Raleigh *Progress*, and the other conservative papers in this State are paying high tributes to the military genius of Gen. Sherman, whose approach they welcome with open manifestations of joy.

It is positively asserted that Wilmington is in our possession, having been evacuated by the rebels.

Official Dispatches from Grant and Sec. Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb 18.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegrams, just received from Lt. Gen. Grant, signed E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 4:45 p. m. Feb 18.—E. M. Stanton, War Department.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says: Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is being evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department. The following is taken from Friday's Richmond *Dispatch*:

"THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.—Columbia has fallen; Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the North bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers.

Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under Gen. Beauregard, evacuated Columbia, and the enemy soon after took possession.—Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defense of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had previously been sent off to Charlotte, one hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns.—The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is one hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington, and Charleston and Wilmington railroad, some ninety miles east of Columbia. There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is a Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made a Rear Admiral and will take command of the James river squadron."

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 19.

The following telegram has been received by Governor Fenton:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Last night this department received the gratifying inteligence of the occupation of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman and the propable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy.

Haster on recruiting Fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive its final blow in this spring's campaign.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Military affairs and Militia, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for the enactment of a law preferring for appointment in all inferior offices persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who shall have served for the period of three years during the present rebellion, or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service, who shall have been held for one year as prisoners of war, and that the tenure of such office be for life or during good behavior, having considered the same beg leave to report, that in the opinon of the committee it is the imperative duty of the National and State Governments to give the preference for appointments to the various civil offices to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, or who have suffered permanent disability while in the service provided they possess qualifications necessary to properly discharge the duties of such offices.

The number of civil officers, however, in the various departments of the Government, though large at present, bear but a small proportion to the number of persons who have honorably served the country in the army and navy, and who must, of necessity, again engage in the various avocations of civil life. While it is, therefore, the duty of the National Government to give the preference to men who have been mained by wounds or broken by disease, it is the sacret duty of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, as well as the business of men in all the avocations of life, to give the preference in all industrial pursuits, to soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service of their country.

The Committee therefore present the accompaning resolutions as expressive of the sense of Congress upon the legislation prayed for by the petitioners:

Joint Resolution to encourage the Employment of Discharged and disabled soldiers:

Be it Resolved, etc., That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability, resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. And be it further

Resolved, That in greater recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the Military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of term of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacurers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointment to remunerative situation and employments.

The above was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Commissary General of Subsistence to inform the Senate what increase of the army ration is necessary for the comfort of the soldier and the good of the service.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if the names of citizens, held as political prisoners, have been furnished to the Judges of the United States Courts as required by law.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire if the facilities offered to Military officers for obtaining spirituous liquors is not detrimintal to the service, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for a report of the Court of Inquiry upon the subject of the explosion of the Petersburg mine.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the report.

At one o'clock the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cowan moved to reconsider the vote by which authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. Mr. Cowan argued that such a structure would interfere with the navigation of the river, which was of greater importance than any railroad could be.—It was proposed to make the spans of the bridge only 240 feet wide, and it would be found impossible to get steamboats safely through such a width. The bridge at Steubenville was of 300 feet span, and that at Cincinnati was to be of 1000 feet span. He was in favor of making the Bridge at Louisville like that at Steubenville.—He hoped the bill would be remitted to the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads and properly amended.

Mr. Powell did not believe the bill as it stood would interfere with the navigation of the river.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed by a vote of 18 Yeas against 17 Nays.

Mr. Cowan moved to amend the bill by striking out "two hundred and forty feet span," and inserting "three hundred feet span," which was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed as it stood originally.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator Hicks: Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Morgan, Buckalew, Wade and Willey.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from the Governments of Portugal and Sweden in relation to international exhibitions, accompanied by a recommendations from the President that the Senate take action as to whether the United States should be represented at them.

The bill entitled "An act to regulate Commerce between the several States," was then taken up.

Mr Summer spoke at length in favor of the bill, which he said was aimed against the odious doctrine of State rights. It was designed to break up a monopoly which levied tribute on every passenger between the cities of New-York and Washington, between the political and commercial capitals of the Nation. The pretensions of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were menacing to the Union itself.—It was a nuisance which should be abated, and a usurpation which should be overthrown. Mr. Sumner then argued the question of the constitutionality of the measure, holding that under the Constitution Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States, to establish post routes, and to raise and support armies under any one of which it could pass the bill under consideration.

Mr. Hall followed Mr Sumner, denying the right of Congress to interfere with the right of a state, as the bill proposed to do. It was a blow at the Constitution, which he hoped would not meet the favor of the Senate. He showed that the Legislature of New-Jersey in respect to the Camden and Amboy Railroad was not exceptional, but that N. Y. and Mass. had granted charters, in which provisions were incorporated similar to those of which Mr. Sumner complained in the Camden and Amboy Charter. The gist of the bill before the Senate, he said, was to raise the price of a bankrupt corporation from almost nothing to above par.

Mr. Ten Eyck moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr Wilson offered an amendment to the bill that no citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat, other conveyance, on account of any State law or regulations.

Mr. Ten Eyck's motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned to meet at half-past seven for Executive business.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Orth a resolution was adopted requesting the Military Committee to inquire and report at the earliest possible moment what legislation is necessary to secure the muster out of such men as enlisted for the unexpired terms of their respective regiments, with the understanding they should be mustered out with the regiments.

The House rejected by two majority the Senate bill donating lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a ship canal from the head of Sturgeon Bay to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to extend for five years' time the construction of a railroad from Flint to Marquette, Michigan, so as to prevent the lands heretofore granted from reverting to the government.

The House then went into Committee on the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrill an amendment was made to tax on steam locomotives and steam engines, fixing the tax on all their parts at five per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment which was agreed to imposing a tax of five per centum *ad valorem* on manufactured clothing, when the annual products exceed $1,000.

The provisions in relation to tobacco were amended so as to read as follows:

On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not otherwise herein provided for, thirty-five cents a pound.

On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems fifteen cents a pound.

During an incidental debate on this subject, Mr. Ingersoll appealed to gentlemen not to tax smoking tobacco too high. It should not be more than five cents a pound There was no greater luxury to the laboring man, after his day's toil was over, than to smoke his pipe surrounded by his family.

Mr. Mallory said apart from the pleasure to the white man, smoking was the only pleasure the African had left since he had been converted into a freedman.

Mr. Stevens said they wanted to correct the African's taste, and elevate it to that of his master.

Mr. Ingersoll wished to add to Mr. Mallory's picture.

Mr. Mallory thought it had been sufficiently *colored*. [Laughter.]

Mr Ingersoll wanted to tone it down a little, and spoke in behalf of our soldiers for cheap tobacco.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, which was rejected, to tax vinegar and acetic acid six cents per gallon.

Mr. Hooper offered an amendment, one object of which was to be put such a tax on the circulation of State banks so as to exclude them from circulation, and have but one class of currency. It was to carry out the recommendation of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment designed to reduce the circulation of notes to the actual wants of the currency, and to legislate State bank notes out of existence.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Committee rose.

The House passed the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the bridge to be built over the Ohio River to connect Cincinnati with Covington, and also the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the railroad bridge to be constructed over the fall of the Ohio at Louisville.

At a quarter to five o'clock the House Adjourned.

The Last Stroke
OF THE HAMMER.

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY
AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who only can effect the price of Domestic Dry Good, and so they have during the last successful campaign

REDUCED PRICES!

Good Calicoes for 18¼ and 31 cents,
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents;
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!!
SPRING DELAINES,
DRESSGOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
At prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices.

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CELEBRATED

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROCHESTER,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. [fe22

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises, in the borough of Hookstown, Greene township, Beaver county, on

Wednesday, March, 15th, 1865.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described valuable real estate and Borough Property, viz:

A parcel of land lying on Mill creek and just outside the borough, limits, amounting to about three acres of ground, with a one story frame dwelling house of two rooms, suitable for a small family with a well of good water at the door of the dwelling.

Also, at the same time and in connection with the above described property, a Brick dwelling house and stable, on the main street in said borough; the house is 20 by 40 feet, two stories high with a one story kitchen in connection, and two large two town lots lying together, on one of which said Brick building and frame stable is erected and in addition to the same is a corner lot.

This property is a very desirable investment and will be sold on reasonable terms, "notwithstanding the prevelence of the oil fever here." All are invited to call and see for themselves. It belongs at present to the heirs of Dr. Samuel Wallace, dec'd. The property will be shown at any time by the undersigned.

S. H. WITHERSPOON.

N. B.—Terms made known on day of sale. Property sold together or in two lots to suit purchasers. The above three acres are a good site for boring Oil Wells. S. H. W.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of Old Eastern stand on the premises first hereinafter mentioned (lots 79 and 80) in the borough of Darlington, in the county aforesaid, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendent of in, and to all those two certain lots or parcels of ground, numbered 79 and 80 in the borough of Darlington, in the county of Beaver, said lots bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by Sproat's alley, south by Plum street, and south by Imbrie's alley, on which are erected one large two story frame house (formerly used as a hotel), with cellar underneath, &c., a large frame barn and other out-buildings; the lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Also, lots Nos. 77 and 78, in the borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by Fourth st., east by land of Eliza J. Patterson, south by Imbrie's alley, and west by Sproat's alley; lots enclosed.

Also, lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Second street, by Sproat's alley, south by Ride alley, and west by Plum street or alley.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the borough of Darlington, bounded north by First st, east by land of J. W. Pierce and I. A. W. Edgar, south by land of I. A. W. Edgar, and west by land of J. W. Pierce, containing about two acres, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. T Boyd, jr., at the suit of Jonathan Eakin, executor of the last will, &c., of William Eakin, dec'd.

☞ Bids under $50 required to be paid at time of sale. Ten per cents of the amount of all other bids required in hand at time of sale, balance on or before first Monday of March next.

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
Beaver, feb8,'65 Sheriff.

Notice, in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Daniel Childs and JohnChilds Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James Wilder Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of M. C. Dobbs, dec'd Samuel Dobbs Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of William Wilds, dec'd. Cyrus Wilds Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Andrew Cider, dec'd. Jacob Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of John Gotlieb Bock, dec'd. Bock Adm'x.

Real estate to amount of $[illegible] by widow Thomas Horne, dec'd. John Reeves Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. Bernard Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of James Shillito, dec'd. Shillito adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to the [illegible] legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court and not later than the third day of the 8th of March next, to shew cause, if they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb8 JOHN A. FRAZER, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for License at March Sessions, 1865:

[illegible]

Charles F Kearchner.....[illegible]
Daniel Barnard.....New Brighton
John Graebing.....New Brighton
Francis Blount.....New Brighton
Alex. Clark.....Sharon

To sell liquor in quantities not less than a quart, with goods, wares and merchandize.

Mary Alexander.....[illegible]
feb9 JOHN A. FRAZER, Clerk.

NOTICE

Isaac Winans, } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Beaver co. No. [illegible]
Chas. E. Cook. } Nov. Term, 1864.

Jan. 5, 1865, on petition of Isaac Winans, the Court appoint [illegible] Cunningham Auditor, to distribute the proceeds in his hands, among the judgment creditors and parties interested.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true Extract from the Record.
Attest: M. WEYAND, Prothy.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

feb8'65 J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, Presbyterian) Congregation for [illegible] a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, and the Court having perused said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Prothy.
feb8'65

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the North Bridgewater Old School Presbyterian Church for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused accompanying instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

M. WEYAND, Prothy.
feb8'65

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the Account of S. H. Pierson, Executor of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Pierson, dec'd. Notice is hereby given, that the above-named Account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed on the first day of the next term, unless cause be then shown to the contrary.

M. WEYAND, Prothy.
feb8'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of the borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL,
S. J. CROSS, Adm'rs.
jan18'65

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows;

8:35 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00	A. M.
2:25 P. M.	" "	3:45	P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45	A. M.
3:50 P. M.	" "	6:20	P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Rochester,	3:55	P. M.
2:10 A. M.	"	3:20	A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention: Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive, and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

☞ We are compelled to lay over the description of prison life, as given by Lieut. Frank. A. M. Kreps, 77th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., handed to us for publication. It will appear in *our next*. Lieut. Kreps is a nephew of Dr. Dempsey, of this place, and his description of prison life is as reliable as it is thrilling.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A DREADFUL DEATH.—A young lady named Lydia Dambacher, daughter of T. M. Dambacher, of Marion township, in this county, narrowly escaped a horrible death last week. It appears she was at the house of Mr. Miller, residing near her home, and in the absence of the family she went to the stable to feed, and found a large Bull Dog trying to kill a young calf. She attempted to drive him away, when he attacked her, threw her on the ground, and attempted to bite her. She caught him by the collar and held on, calling for assistance until she could call no longer. In the meantime the dog had bitten her severely, torn the clothes off her and dragged her through the barn-yard After a struggle of an hour and a half she succeeded in pushing the dog into the stable and closing the door. She was almost dead with fatigue and cold, and had to make her way on her hands and knees to the house of a neighbor. She narrowly escaped a horrible death. The dog was immediately killed by her father.

☞ Dr. J. C. Levis, for the last six teen months Surgeon of the Post at Pittsburg, was last week relieved at his own request and ordered to report at Philadelphia for duty. The Doctor had a difficult and laborious position to fill at Pittsburg, and we are not surprised at his desire to be relieved He often examined a hundred recruits in a day, beside attending to his other duties, and visiting wounded soldiers and officers in different parts of the city. Few men enjoy as high a reputation for ability, promptness, attention and kindness in the city, as Dr. Levis. His kindness of heart is proverbial, and his ability as a surgeon and physician conceded by all. On learning that he was to be relieved, Capt. Morehead, commanding the Post, telegraphed to the authorities to have the order revoked. There is great anxiety among the officials at Pittsburg to have him retained, and we were told by some they could not get along without him. We hope he may be retained, as Beaver county citizens, doing business at the Post, are sure to find a friend in him His attention and assistence afforded to the various committees of Beaver County, engaged in enlisting men at Pittsburg, will not soon be forgetten.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. B Watkins will deliver his excellect lecture on "*Words and Their Use*," for the benefit of the M. E. Sabbath School, in Freedom, at the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 2d, at 7, P. M. Tickets, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—110 acres of Coal lands, with valuable improvements thereon, situate in Chippewa township. Apply to M. B. Welsh, or A. R. Moore, at the Recorder's office, Beaver.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—The Internal Revenue for the month of January just past amounted to the enormus sum of $31,076,902 89—over a million of dollars a day, including Sunday! And yet confessedly the manchinery for collecting this Branch of the nation's income is imperfect and undergoing change. Vast as is that sum of internal revenue, daily and monthly, how light a burden is it to the business of this rich and vigorous nation! And with what patriotic cheerfulness and acquiescence the People pay this tax to preserve their Nation and to main tain Democracy.

☞ We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and—in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment Dpct. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—*Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.*

ED. ARGUS: There was an appointment for a Lecture on Bible Slavery in the town of Osnaburgh, Stark county, Ohio, January 13th, 1865. Before the lecture, much was said against it, and some threats made. The following notice was posted in the town. I believe there were others similar to this in the place:

A public lectur on negarism to be held at the town hall or mor familiar at the methodis church on the night of 13 January, at erly candle light by Brother not assend the pulpit his text is to be why was Abraham Linkey Elected come one come all to here this important question decided bet if you dont want to here the negar and him glorified you must not come but if you do come you must not get happy for we wont have tim to tend to you for we have to much of importance to see about the negar for that is all the go its not christ and him crucified but the negar and him glorified dont dont forget to come

The following letter was thrust under the door of the church for the Lecturer:

Dear Brother not assend the pulpit For i dont know no other name for you had better not get up there for you might get down quicker than you got up now Brow Brother think this is a Solumn thing think that to if it is duing your duty to come in to the house of the Lord to preach politics christ said if any man preach any other doctrin than that which I give the let them be accurse now think what is going to be your text and the subject you are going to talk about to night you must not be skared if you here many cry aloud what shill i do to be saved for if you keep on preaching politics you will have a good revival here now if you are going to hold a collection for this splendid Sarmen you must please Call pass My house and i will give you a Cent with a little Sugar on it for you to by you way to heaven if you ever Come with in a mile of my house pleas Stay all night for i think if the members though any thing of ther charg they would have repentance to poor sinners and have ther church rebilt i think the white man sole is as nere god as the black man and you are to preach peace and insted of that you preach war and disunion please keep this to yourself dont let any body knoy we are corrisponding

anoymas

If these are specimens of the Literature of this town, would it not be well to send a schoolmaster there? No wonder such men are opposed to Bible Slavery. I wonder if they could tell if Christ was baptised in the Jordan or Tuscarawas. I doubt it.

A gentleman (?) left the house during the lecture. When at the door (outside) he said, "He is a d—d old Abolishoner. Boys, go up town and tell every body he is d—d Abolishoner." It is also said that he said, "He ought to be hung, by G—d; if we had a rope we would hang him." It is said this man is a *bona fide* member of the Lutheran church in that place Light is needed out there.

ALPHA.

The Rebel Account of the Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Richmond *Whig* of February 7th publishes the following:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

The following important documents were laid before Congress this forenoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:—Having recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Executive Office, Richmond, Feb 6.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1865.—To the President of the Confederate States. Sir: Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The Conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the United States Congress, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

We understand from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and; for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advocated, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely on a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit their pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., was brought to our notice

This amendment provides that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Lee Sending Reinforcements to Beauregard—Advance of Our Armies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The *World* says it is reported that private telegrams have been received from Washington, saying that Lee had sent 28,000 men to reinforce Beauregard to enable him to check the advance of Sherman.

Grant is already aware of this fact, and the army of the Potomac is once more in motion

It is also stated that Sheridan is advancing in heavy force, Gordonsville and Lynchburg as the objective points.

DIED:

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., ADAM GORMLY, Esq., of this place; aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 15th inst., SAMUEL A. POWER, Esq., of Rochester, Beaver county.

At the Beaver County Poor House, February 11th, 1865, Mr. FRANK SELLE, of Bridgewater, in the 41st year of his age

List of Jurors for March Sessions, commencing 1st Monday.

GRAND JURORS.

New Brighton: Edward E Holmes, B R Bradford, Henry T Reeves;
Fallston: Thos Campbell;
Darlington: Geo W Carey;
Independence: John Ferguson;
Hopewell: Archibald Gilmore;
Bridgewater: Williamson Graham;
Ohio: Wallace Hunter, Thos H Mason;
Harmony: Andrew Kottra;
Freedom: Thos G Kerr;
Beaver Bor: S B Mercer, Wm Orr, Wm Warrick, Azariah Wynn;
Big Beaver: John Marshall, Wm H Powers;
Glasgow: John McFall;
Hanover: Wm M'Clurg;
Raccoon: Robert Potter;
Patterson: Samuel B Patterson;
Chippewa: John W Welsh;
South Beaver: Wm M Wilson.

PETIT JURORS—1ST MONDAY.

Chippewa: Wm Anderson;
Moon: Robert Alcorn, Daniel Bruce, John M'Brier;
New Brighton: Charles Boak, Hiram Reed, Joseph Wilson;
Brighton Tp: Daniel Barndollar, G W Eagle, Jr;
Phillipsburgh: Joseph Bentel, Francis LeGoulon;
North Sewickley: S C Clow, Robert Ferguson, David Graham, Thos Ramsey, James M Runyan;
New Sewickley: Henry Douglass Henry Goehring, George Tvets, Jonathan Paul;
Rochester: F A Fortune, A T Shallenberger, Wm Porter;
Freedom: Samuel Furnier;
Hanover: Alexander G Gibb;
South Beaver: John Garvin Sr, John Roberts;
Hopewell: Wm Johnston;
Economy: James Musgrave;
Pulaski: Alfred Moore;
Bridgewater: H C M'Cullough, James Porter;
Harmony: Lewis Pheil;
Beaver: Daniel Risinger;
Industry: Milton Reed, Richard Walton;
Raccoon: David Smith, Forbes Todd;

2ND WEEK.

Hanover: Alexander Adams, Saml Bigger, John B Crooks, John L Moore;
Rochester: Wm Alexander, Daniel Fitch, Jemuel Woodruff;
Moon: James Burnison;
New Sewickley: John Boren, Chas Barret, John Knoveshoe;
Darlington: James Caughey, John Hartshorn;
Ohio: Wm Cunningham, Milo R. Derringer.
Borough Tp: Lucian Conrad, Robert M'Creery;
Georgetown: Wm J Carneagey;
Economy: Thos Dunn, James Davis;
Raccoon: David Ewing;
South Beaver: Samuel Harbison, Jacob Smith;
Greene: Henry Kinsey, S Laughlin;
Industry: Samuel Mason, Wm Briggs;
Big Beaver: John M'Clure (of William);
Freedom: John Nickum, Thomas J Thompson;
Pulaski: Henry Phillis;
New Brighton: John Price, James Wilson;
Hookstown: Wm Stewart;
Phillipsburgh: Gilbert Trunipeter;
Brighton Tp: Andrew Watterson;
Franklin: John C Weller, John Y Zeigler.

House and Lots in Bridgewater For Sale.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew White, late of the borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, March 4th*, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., four adjoining lots of ground situated in the borough of Bridgewater in said county, being lots numbered 49, 50, 81, and 82 in Wm. Davidson's plan of lots in said borough, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, with a one story kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. There are some fruit trees on the premises, and a well of good water near the dwelling.

☞ Terms, cash. Title indisputable. For further information apply to John Shane, Esq. near the premises, or to the subscriber in New Brighton, Pa. J. C. RAINBOW.
feb14'65 Executor.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon. Catalogues sent to applicants.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSES

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it has separated! How many friends forever parted The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples*, and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,*)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 4th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lots of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., one lot thereof being part of Water lot No. 1, is bounded by a line running from the Beaver creek, between Water lots Nos. 1 and 2, south 64 degrees west to the street or public road, on the upper side of the Fallston Water Company's race, thence by said street or road South 26 deg. east 50 feet, thence by part of said water lot No. 1, north 64 deg. east 33 feet, thence north 26 deg. west 10 feet, thence north 64 deg. east to the Beaver Creek, thence up said Creek 40 feet to water Lot No. 2 the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame building used as a Machine shop, and the necessary machinery appurtenant thereto. Also a small brick building used as an office Also one other lot bounded as follows, beginning at a corner stone on the public road, adjoining lot No. 14, thence running North 26 deg. west 32 feet to a corner of lot No. 16, thence South 66 deg. west 12 perches or thereabouts, to lands of Thorniley's, thence South 26 deg. East 24 feet, thence North 65 deg. East 12 perches or thereabouts, to place of beginning. There is appurtenant to the above described lots three shares of water, each share equal to the 100th of all the water furnished by the Fallston water Company's race. Also, one other lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of front street, adjoining the North line of Childs & M'Connell's lot, thence up said street 73 feet, thence South 65 deg. west 192 feet, thence South 25 deg. east parallel with said street 73 feet to said lot of Childs & McConnell, thence along the same north 65 deg. east 192 feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected a brick foundry and machinery appurtenant thereto,—a frame patern Shop, and blacksmith shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David McConnel at the suit of Joseph Smith.

NO. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No. 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George P. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Evers, at the suit of Fry and Carson.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditionz are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, feb14'65.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final real estate account of John Allison and George W. Hamilton, administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Harnit, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M'Minn, dec'd.

The final account of Daniel Figley, executor of the last will and testament of William Figley. dec'd.

The account of D. L. Imbrie, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jno Main, dec'd.

The final account of James Sterling, administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Thornsburg, dec'd.

The final account of James W. Pander, administrator of the estate of Jacob Young, deed.

The final account of Wm. Leaf, administrator of the estate of Saml Stiles, dec'd.

The final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will and testament of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of James P. Martin, administrator of the estate of Rebecca McKnight, dec'd.

The final account of David Leonard, administrator of the estate of Edward Leonard, decd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of James Burneson and Thomas Reed. executors of the last will of Samuel Burneson, dec'd.

The final account of John and Cornelius Shane, administrators of the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John Whisler, adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Jackson Whisler, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

The final account of Detmer Shaner, executor and trustee to sell certain real estate (to wit, 300 acres) of David Shaner, dec'd.

The final account of John Peirsol, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Peirsol, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of Matthew Gilliland, dec'd, who was administrator *de bonus non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Samuel Caughey, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will and testament of John Hunter, dec'd.

The final accounts of David Ferguson, guardian of Margaret J. and Robert Ferguson, minor children of said guardian.

The final account of Joseph Duncan, guardian of Mary Ann Coulson, minor child of Elwood Coulson, dec'd.

The final account of James Jackson, guardian of Clarinda J. Jackson, minor heir of Samuel Jackson, dec'd.

The final account of D. A. Cunningham, guardian of Wm. J. McFadden, minor son of James M'Fadden, dec'd.

The account of Rev. R. S. Morton, guardian of Isabella Calhoon, minor daughter of Thos. Calhoon, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 8th, '65. Register.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English & classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

☞ Send for a catalogue to
nov30'64 Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL, } Ex'rs.
ROB'T. WHITEHILL. }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*, The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box,—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*,

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov28:1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Henrietta Murrels and Louisa Murrels, minor children of Frank Murrels, dec'd., situate in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county:

1st. The undivided one-fifth of all that certain lot of ground, bounded north by lot of Henry Ankeny, east by an alley, south by public street, and west by lot of Mrs. Boies; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, 36 by 16 feet, a stable and other out-buildings.

2d. Also, the undivided one-fifth of a certain other enclosed lot in Stone's plan or addition to the borough of Bridgewater, bounded north by an alley, east by Mulberry st, south by lot of John Miller's heirs, and west by street or alley.

3d. Also, the undivided one-tenth of all that certain other lot in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Locust street, east by lot of Mrs. Rowan, south by lot of —— Stewart, and west by Market street, on which is erected a frame stable.

The above described lots being of the usual size of lots in said borough, and the abovementioned undivided interests therein being also subject to the dower of Elizabeth Murrels, widow of Frank Murrels, sr., dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time.

JOHN MURRELS,
feb1'65 Guardian of said minors.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! CUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenater and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Imbolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and setail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify the public that my wife, Mary James, has left my bed and board, without any just provocation; I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any of her contracts. JOSEPH JAMES.
South Beaver tp. Jan. 19, 1865.

That peculiar taint or infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to nurture the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, bad living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs its attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system, or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. Nov9'64

PETER ANGEL'S, IN BRIDGEWATER.

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN.

Hice & Rutan, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HOBBS, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, I enns., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.
feb1'65 New Brighton.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT.

Dr. Receipts.

To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance of last year,	$69,608 26

Cr. Expenditures.

By warrants issued during the year on the following acc'ts, viz:		
Agricultural Society, per Act of Assembly,		$100 00
Assessments—Assessor's and assistants' pay,	$468 05	
do Military rolls,	60 39	—528 44
Auditors' pay—John Stewart,	40 00	
do Wm Chaney,	40 00	
do Joseph M'Clure,	44 00	
do M.B.Welsh,(State Auditor) 1863-'64,	95 00	—219 00
Borrowed money—interest paid,	6698 61	
do do principal paid,	674 01	—7372 62
Bridges—building,	3718 19	
do repairing,	1460 00	
do expenses attending viewing, &c;	81 25	
do damages from insufficiency of,	100 00	—5354 44
Commissioners' pay—Dan'l B. Short, in full,	482 00	
do Wm. Barnes,	584 00	
do John H. Beighley,	570 00	
do Joseph Irons,	66 00	—1702 00
Clerks to Commissioners—Rich'd. H. Agnew, bal.	393 75	
do do M. B. Welsh,	13 14	
do do Enos Hill.	8 70	
do do Wm. S. Barcley, 1 mo,,	37 50	—453 09
Counsel to do Henry Hice, Esq.,		50 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions fees,	121 44	
Constables' fees,	56 91	
District Attorney's fees,1864, and prior,	300 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	370 58	
Handcuffs for prisoners,	7 00	
Jailor's fees,	5 25	
Physicians at Jail	27 17	
Witnesses' fees, (Com. cases)	317 78	
Justices' fees, do	31 16	
Sheriff's fees,	32 43	—1269 72
Coroner's inquests, viz—Coroner's fees,	67 69	
do do Jurors and witnesses,	50 99	
do do expenses of,	33 56	—152 24
Court expenses, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, general fees,	93 47	
Constables' attending,	159 39	
Constables' returns and mileage	98 57	
Crier of Court—John M. Elliott,	96 00	
Grand Jurors, $396,28; Petit Jurors, $1337,79—	1734 07	
Janitor of Court House—George Hinds,	207 00	
Prothonotary's fees,	175 19	
Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	81 00	— 2644 69
Amount forwarded,		$19846 24

By amount brought forward,		$19846 24
Court House, offices and jail, expenses of, viz:		
Dockets, duplicates, stationery, &c,	592 78	
Firing furnace, etc., at jail,	300 00	
Fuel—Court House, $84,81; Jail, $285,99,	320 80	
Printing,	596 25	
Postage, Revenue stamps, etc,	59 77	
Recorder's fees,	158 00	
Repairs—Court House, $2320,34; Jail, $186,42,—2506 76		
Incidental expenses—C. H., $128,49; Jail,$84,78—163 27		—4692 68
Elections—General, township and special, viz:		
Assessors attending, lists, etc.,	223 56	
Constables do notices, etc,	213 01	
Election officers' pay,	1503 74	
Use of houses, light, fuel, etc,	98 58	
Sheriff's advertising fees,	1 50	—2040 39
Hospital, West. Pa., support of inmates,	296 02	
House of Refuge, do do	916 35	
do do conveying inmates to,	11 40	—1223 77
Justices' fees, swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates for Fox scalps,		114 70
Poor House—support of paupers,	6600 00	
do Directors' pay—Henry Goehring,	25 00	
do do do Samuel Wilson,	25 00	
do do do John K. Potter,	25 00	—6675 00
Railroad bonds and coupons,		60 00
Reward for apprehension of Eli F. Sheets,		90 00
Safe bought for Treasurer's office,		407 35
Taxes—abatements and exonerations,	25 86	
Errors in assessment,	52 38	
And costs refunded on land improperly sold,	28 52	
Overpaid and refunded,	62 36	
Lost tax, collectors' returns of,	833 62	
do military fines, uncollected	8 50	—1006 24
Volunteers—relief to families of,	5760 97	
do Secretaries of Relief Board pay of	50 00	—5810 97
Amount of warrants issued to Jan: 1, 1865,		$41867 29
By State tax paid, per State Treasurer's receipts,		12883 08
		54750 37
Excess nett receipts,		14857 89
		$69608 26

Dr. JOHN CAUGHEY, Esq., TREASURER OF BEAVER CO. IN ACC'T WITH COUNTY FOR 1864. Cr

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,	$2590 84	By cash paid on general warrants,	52,976 50
" " unseated lands, prior to 1864,	247 63	" " certificates to road viewers,	68 00
" " collectors, prior to '64,	4,388 00	" " for fox scalps,	36 25
" " tax-payers before August 1st, '64,	46,218 37	" " for redemption of unseated lands,	89 23
" " tax-payers before Sept. 1st, 64,	1,519 50	" abatement allowed tax-payers,	2,310 91
" " collectors for 1864,	7,386 59	" exonerations allowed collectors of militia fines.	194 00
" Relief funds refunded,	16 50	" commissions allowed collectors of militia fines,	24 94
" refunded by Coroner,	16 95	" militia fines in hands of collectors,	33 50
" rec'd for redempt'n for lands, & sold for taxes,	99 73	" cash & com'n pd Commonw'h, State & 1 mill tax for'64,	12,883 08
" rec'd from Dan'l and Mary Howell, ac't costs,	10 00	" Treasurer's com'n on $61,307 56-100 rec'd @ 2 pr ct,	1,226 15
" " Commiss'rs for old jury boxes, etc, sold,	19 15	" " " $58,363 98-100 pd out @ 2 pr ct,	1,067 28
" " borrowed money,	8,251 00	" " " $8,251, borrowed money, @ 1 pr ct,	82 51
" " Harmony tp Justice of Peace for fine,	5 00	Balance,	1,206 75
" " John Roberts, late Sheriff, fines,	100 00		
" " Joseph Ledlie, fines,	400 00		
" " soldiers' taxes,	61 41		
" Dan'l B. Short, error in wages rec'd,	10 00		
" " Marg't Remler, New Sewickly, tax '58,	1 23		
" of levy for militia fines,	797 50		
" due the Co. from Commonwealth, Jan 20, '64,	59 70—69608 26		
	$72,199 10		$72,199 10
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	$1,206 75		

TABLE OF TAXES LAID IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE & COUNTY PURPOSES, AND AMOUNTS

Credited to and Due by Collectors, together with 5 per ct. abatement to Tax-payers for prompt payment for year '64.

DISTRICTS.	Levy of 1864	Gr's am't pd Treas of Aug 1	pd Treas of Sep 1	Charged to Collect's.	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Com'n allo'd Coll'rs	Due by Collectors.	COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver	2341 61	1723 13	73 36	545 12	402 72	1 87	.....	140 53	M. P. Mitchell.
Beaver boro	2026 71	1725 07	84 51	217 61	205 53	3 08	9 00	.....	Jacob Mays.
Borough tp	1309 71	1064 48	38 32	206 50	180 35	17 48	8 67	.....	Jacob Mays.
Bridgewater	1382 80	1037 36	28 57	316 87	107 49	11 25	.....	198 13	William Barnes.
Brighton	2130 16	1770 60	106 65	252 79	235 90	6 80	10 23	.....	John G. Hunter.
Chippewa	1710 90	867 75	57 63	585 52	.....	5 69	.....	572 83	William Lindsey.
Darlington bor	487 84	282 95	.....	204 89	127 72	.....	.....	76 67	I. A. W. Edgar.
Darlington tp	3143 34	2345 36	15 02	782 96	613 70	.....	.....	*169 26	James Murray.
Economy	2679 82	1770 18	47 01	862 63	290 43	.....	.....	572 20	Daniel J. Campton.
Fallston	848 65	652 21	39 89	156 55	148 55	1 44	6 56	.....	Thomas Perrott.
Freedom bor	778 37	567 10	20 02	191 25	103 09	1 76	.....	86 40	James Stoops.
Franklin	1401 36	1176 60	5 77	218 99	194 14	.....	.....	24 85	Emanuel Thomas.
Frankfort	287 18	262 10	2 23	22 76	.....	.....	.....	22 76	William H. Frazier.
Glasgow	263 63	92 33	.....	171 30	118 91	.....	.....	52 39	John M'Fall.
Georgetown	525 63	414 51	.....	111 12	105 23	1 40	4 49	.....	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Greene	2694 90	2124 51	106 85	463 49	329 47	70	.....	133 32	John M'Donald.
Harmony	4851 11	4843 32	.....	7 59	7 59	.....	.....	.....	Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover	3870 26	3518 40	69 26	282 50	154 95	.....	.....	127 65	Joseph Schaffy.
Hopewell	2458 92	1568 29	119 54	771 09	.....	.....	.....	771 09	George S. Davis.
Hookstown	406 74	318 25	13 91	79 58	76 36	.....	3 22	.....	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Independence	1791 79	1329 71	97 29	364 79	67 00	.....	.....	297 79	David Alexander.
Industry	1229 59	818 09	25 76	385 75	360 75	9 80	15 70	.....	Joseph H. Cooper.
Moon	1627 29	1009 21	19 13	598 95	.....	.....	.....	598 95	Charles Johnson.
Marion	794 03	649 55	27 83	116 85	45 99	.....	.....	70 66	John Schaney.
New Brighton	3609 96	1995 78	147 02	1449 16	1372 17	18 42	58 57	.....	William H. Bebout.
New Sewickly	2587 25	1682 24	101 42	803 59	.....	.....	.....	803 59	Coston Burnes.
North Sewickly	1952 35	1183 49	48 86	720 00	556 75	8 11	.....	*146 14	R. S. Barton.
Ohio	2744 59	2349 59	80 06	314 94	145 15	.....	.....	169 79	Enoch Richardson.
Patterson	776 16	503 65	22	27 23	.....	.....	.....	272 29	James Wilson.
Pulaski	1033 61	547 90	11 84	473 87	176 66	13 76	.....	283 45	Hugh McGuire.
Phillipsburg	589 65	513 31	.....	76 34	73 08	.....	3 26	.....	Jacob Shaffer.
Rochester boro	1879 90	1404 59	21 84	453 47	425 72	8 52	19 03	.....	John McGown.
Rochester tp	771 27	544 50	1 88	224 89	72 66	17 13	.....	135 10	John M'Gown.
Raccoon	2002 83	1435 51	63 61	503 71	483 46	.....	20 05	.....	Alexander Ewing.
South Beaver	2153 87	1905 38	44 15	206 34	196 27	.....	8 07	.....	Robert B. Rayl.
	61143 73	46210 78	1519 50	13418 45	7386 59	126 97	167 05	5732 84	*Paid since Jan.2,'65.

DR. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT. CR.

JANUARY 2, 1865.		JANUARY 2, 1865.	
To amount outstanding warrants (general)	130 50	By balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,206 75
" " " bounty warrants	16,994 18	" amount in hands of collectors, prior to 1864	1,025 21
" " " bonds,	67,817 43	" " due by collectors for 1864,	5,732 84
		" " outstanding on unseated lands, prior to 1864,	161 09
		" " outstanding on unseated lands for 1864,	126 97
		" " in hands of John Roberts, late Sheriff, prior to 1864,	251 69
		" " in hands of Joseph Ledlie, for 1864	368 00
		" " in hands of Hugh Sutherland, for stove,	19 00
		Balance,	76,150 56
	$84,942 11		$84,942 11
Balance,	$76,150 56		

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1864, and Balances of Taxes Due January 2d, 1865.

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C.	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C,	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax
William Thompson	Darlington tp	1852	47 62	15 78	Amount brought forward			385 21	124 59
Elihu Evans	Patterson tp	1856	124 42	100 70	Joseph Ammon	Industry tp	1863	118 20	.....
Robert Nelson	Pulaski tp	1856	9 52	.....	Robert Keifer	Hanover tp	1863	72 61	.....
Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	51 91	8 16	*Charles Johnston	Moon tp	1863	171 96	.....
G. W. Shroads	Moon tp	1861	151 74	.....	Samuel Gormly	Raccoon tp	1863	58 24	.....
Am't forwarded			385 21	124 59	*Paid off since Jan. 2d, 1865.			800 62	124 59

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D, 1865.

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

WILLIAM BARNES,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissioners.

Account of all Moneys

Rec'd and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Dec 31st, 1863	222 40	
To cash rec'd of County Treasurer,	6600 00	
" proceeds of farm, &c,	54 52	
" cash rec'd of James Brittain, committee,	48 00	
" " " Henry Hice, Esq,	77 00	
" " in various ways,	77 64	—$7079 56

Cr Expenditures

By cash paid for support of insane paupers,	1662 10	
" " do out-door paupers,	811 25	
" " constables and justices' fees,	54 65	
" " merchandize, groceries and shoes,	1107 66	
" " male and female hire,	396 84	
" " coal,	269 86	
" " physician's salary and extra drugs furnished,	168 50	
" " medical attendance out-paupers,	35 95	
" " bacon and beef,	75 78	
" " drugs and liquors,	11 91	
" " coffins,	37 75	
" " insurance,	60 50	
" " funeral expenses and boarding out-paupers,	45 00	
" " cutting grass and threshing,	39 50	
" " subscription to Argus and Star,	4 00	
" " hardware, tinware, &c,	20 78	
" " seed potatoes and onions,	24 15	
" " postage stamps and box rent,	3 35	
" " blacksmithing,	22 75	
" " nails and plowshares,	7 62	
" " coopering and lumber,	81 75	
Amount carried forward,	4391 59	

Cr Expenditures.

By amount brought forward,	4391 59	
By cash paid for repairs to buildings and furniture,	32 25	
" " ornamental trees and plants,	12 25	
" " wool,	15 75	
" " grate, stove fixtures and bunket,	16 05	
" " removing paupers,	7 00	
" " stove and oil-cloth,	7 75	
" " dried fruit and salt,	18 75	
" " wheat	72 10	
" " taxes,	1 39	
" " ferriage,	18 25	
" " publishing receipts and expenditure, 1863,	32 25	
" " stock hogs and cattle,	87 10	
" " Directors' extra services,	67 80	
" " balance on horse,	60 00	
" " Attorney's and Treasurer's fees,	35 00	
" " water wagon,	8 00	
" " frieght, toll and traveling expenses,	43 38	
" " window blinds, etc., skiff chain,	9 42	
" " uncurrent money cancelled,	8 00	
" " payment on farm,	200 00	
" " Steward's salary,	450 00	
" " Balance in Treasury Dec 31, 1864	1490 48	
	$7079 56	

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver County, do certify that we have examined and audited the foregoing Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditure of the House for the Support and Employment of the Paupers of said county, and believe the same to be correct as they stand stated. Given under our hands, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM CHANEY, JOSEPH McCLURE, JAMES WHITHAM, } Auditors of Beaver County.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register of Wills, &c., in Beaver County, in Account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To balance, Nov 30, 1863,		$20 26	Dec 11, 1863, By State Treasurer's receipt,		$19 00
Dec 21, 63, to cash on estate Thos Oliver, dec'd,		35 73	Dec 23, 1863, " " "		33 95
1864.			1864.		
To cash on estate M Glass,	do	15 00	By State Treasurer's receipt,		154 78
" " " H M Lyon,	do	33 93	" " "		106 33
" " " Jane Dehaven,	do	114 00	" " "		250 00
" " " O B Allison,	do	111 93	" " "		14 00
" " " Geo A Hunter,	do	261 75	" " "		169 00
" " " H M Lyon,	do	14 75	" " "		67 00
" " " Jos H Wilson,	do	177 85	" " "		25 58
" " " David Scott,	do	38 81	" " "		27 00
" " " V Springer,	do	30 00	" " "		50 00
" " " M Cool,	do	4 80	" " "		370 00
" " " S Seawright,	do	5 87	" " "		131 25
" " " A Anderson	do	16 15	" " "		95 90
" " " P A Strickland	do	30 00	" " "		33 80
" " " H Moritz,	do	52 25	" J H Beighley's app'r.		1 50
" " " H Young,	do	389 50	" Phillip Bentel " "		3 00
" " " Robt Brown,	do	138 15	" Wm S Barclay " "		1 50
" " " W Harsha,	do	100 94	" Commission on $1606,98 @ 5 per ct		80 34
" " " M Glass,	do	11 25			$1631 93
" " " Ruth Scott.	do	24 32	By Balance due Register, $1 69.		
		1627 24			
To Balance		4 69			
		$1631 93			

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Statement of the Collateral Inheritance Taxes as received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register, in and for the County of Beaver, during the year ending Nov. 30th, A. D. 1864.

M. R. WELSH, *Auditor.*

To the Commissioners of Beaver County.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

feb. 8 '65,

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks.*

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on *Tuesday the 3d of January*, 1865, **$85,00** pays for Board and Room.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

dec21'64

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. Sept 9'64-ly.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth: A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent,
347 Broadway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
Borough township.

May 11, '64

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all DISEASES OF THE EE, and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. Wm. Patton. nov7'64-ly.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

PHŒNIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Sterling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply or supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 15 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE T. SHULER, *Agent.*

May7—3mos

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest."—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. P. N. ATKINS.

TRIAL LIST FOR MARCH TERM, 1865

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al.
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al.
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al.
Lukens & Beeson	"	Darlingt'n M.E.Ch'ch
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Souders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm, M. Shirts, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife
Alfred Campbell	"	RebeccaCampbell'sAd
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'tn Build. Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph Ammon, et al.
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby.
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Arch'd Robertson.
same	"	same, et al.
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton.
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al.
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotlieb Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell; Amelia, intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline, intermarried with George Reddy, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov'r. term, 1864; and in the event of non-acceptance to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

jan 4, 1865.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick, (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Met. T. Ritchie, (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of California, and all others interested, to shew cause if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next. JOSEPH LEDLIE, *Sheriff.*

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1865.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: David Price, James Price, and Margaret Price, residing in the State of Michigan, Mary Price, residing in the State of New York, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition of valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co., the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, jan4, '65.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use.*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid.

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest, thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.

jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of D. C. WAKEFIELD, dec'd., late of New Brighton, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ABDELL, Adm'r.,
Fallston.

jan25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES TENNIS, late of South Beaver tp, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

OLIVER TENNIS, } Adm'rs
JOHN REED, }

jan25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE W. FULTON, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

AGNEW DUFF, Adm'r.,
New Brighton.

jan18,'65

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW.
(Near the Provost Marshal's office.
BROADWAY, NEW TON.
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [dec15

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Robinson's store in New Brighton.

jan17,'65 EPHM. SMITH